



# InCanada Panel Perspective of Anglophones in Quebec

**DRAFT REPORT**

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**EKOS RESEARCH ASSOCIATES INC.**

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# EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

## Importance of the English Language in Canada

The vast majority Anglophones place a great deal of importance on protecting the English language in Quebec (88 per cent agree that it is important), but they place an equal level of importance of promoting French culture (85 per cent agree that Anglophones should learn about French culture). Half of respondents (52 per cent), meanwhile, say Anglophones should insist on being served in English in their everyday lives. Results also reveal that Anglophones believe they are largely on their own, with just one-quarter (26 per cent) agreeing that the rest of Canada is concerned about English-speaking Quebecers (compared to 53 per cent who disagree).

Despite the perceived importance of learning about French culture, just one in ten Anglophone Quebecers consumes French newspapers (13 per cent), French radio (13 per cent), French television (12 per cent), French websites (12 per cent), or French music (11 per cent) on a daily basis. Just four per cent read French language books on a daily basis and two per cent watch French language films each day.

Results reveal a significant level of polarization on the issue of relations between Anglophones and Francophones. When asked to describe the relationship between Anglophones and Francophones in Quebec, four in ten rate it as good (33 per cent) or excellent (7 per cent). Three in ten, meanwhile, would classify the relationship as strained (20 per cent) or even difficult (10 per cent). One-quarter (29 per cent), meanwhile, say the relationship is simply acceptable.

Quebec Anglophones see improving this relationship as a top priority. Fully 74 per cent of respondents say that improving relations is very important, and 22 per cent believe it to be somewhat important. Just three per cent believe improving this relationship is either somewhat or very unimportant.

## Quality of Life among Quebec Anglophones

In general, Quebec Anglophones feel they are treated well, though a sizeable minority are unhappy. Two-thirds of respondents (69 per cent) agree that they have access to healthcare in English (compared to just 19 per cent who disagree). Six in ten, meanwhile, agree that they feel welcome in Quebec (58 per cent, though one-quarter – 27 per cent – disagree), that they feel integrated into Quebec society (57 per cent versus 28 per cent), and that they have access to government services in English (57 per cent versus 28 per cent).

Anglophones are generally satisfied with the quality of education their children receive, although results suggest some room for improvement. Six in ten (60 per cent) agree that Quebec's English schools provide sufficient French language training. Nearly half of respondents (45 per cent) believe that their children are more proficient in French than they are. Respondents are divided on whether their children

would be better off at a French school, with four in ten (39 per cent) say that French schools are the best place to have their children educated (compared to 45 per cent who disagree).

Quebec Anglophones are also content with the opportunities for success available to them. Two-thirds (65 per cent) agree that they feel they can succeed in Quebec, while a similar proportion (61 per cent) believe their children can succeed in the province.

Perhaps not surprisingly, there is almost no support for the sovereignty movement within the Anglophone community. Fully 93 per cent of respondents say Quebec should always be part of Canada. Concordantly, just one in ten (13 per cent) says they support Quebec sovereignty.

## **The English Language as an Election Issue**

Results reveal that matters concerning language have the potential to become a major election issue, with the majority of respondents (55 per cent) rating it as very important. One-third (30 per cent), meanwhile, say it is somewhat important, while thirteen per cent rank it as either somewhat or very unimportant.

Quebec Anglophones are highly concerned over the implications of the recent minority mandate won by the Parti Québécois (PQ). Eight in ten respondents believe that if the PQ were to win a majority, the party would do more to limit the English language (84 per cent) and would use its power to limit English community rights (78 per cent). Half (52 per cent) say they are actually angry with the PQ government and two-fifths (42 per cent) go so far as to say they have considered moving from Quebec as a result of the last election. Just 13 per cent believe that the PQ government values the Anglophones community and only 12 per cent express trust in the PQ government.

Roughly one-third of respondents (36 per cent) also believe that Premier Pauline Marois' lack of fluency with the English language will have a significant impact on relations with the federal government and other provinces. One-quarter, meanwhile, say it will have some impact (26 per cent) or a minimal impact (23 per cent). One in ten (11 per cent) does not foresee any impact at all.

Turning to provincial vote intention, results reveal overwhelming support for the Quebec Liberal Party, which elicits half of the Anglophone vote (50 per cent). Coalition Avenir Québec ranks a distant second at five per cent, while the Green Party earned the support of four per cent of respondents.

Respondents were asked to rank the three candidates for the Quebec Liberal Party leadership in terms of their ability to represent Anglophones. Respondents were generally unfamiliar with the candidates, although 21 per cent identify Philippe Couillard as their first choice. When asked to rank the province's five major political parties in terms of their understanding of the needs of Anglophone Quebecers, two-thirds of respondents (67 per cent) selected the Quebec Liberal Party as their first choice.

Results reveal that Quebec Anglophones see both the Liberal Party of Canada and the NDP as strong alternatives to the Bloc Québécois (BQ). Three-quarters of respondents (75 per cent) agree that

the Liberal Party is still a viable alternative in Quebec, while two-thirds (65 per cent) say that the NDP is doing a better job of speaking on behalf of Quebecers in the Canadian Parliament after two decades of BQ representation.

Respondents were next asked to rate the effectiveness of each of the nine Liberal Party leadership candidates in terms of their effectiveness in representing the interests of Quebec Anglophones. The two sitting Quebec MPs ranked quite positively, with 68 per cent of Quebec Anglophones rating Justin Trudeau as effective, while half (49 per cent) rate Marc Garneau as effective. Respondents appear widely unfamiliar with the remaining candidates.

Results further suggest that respondents see bilingualism as an essential qualification for any judge appointed to the Supreme Court. The vast majority of respondents (71 per cent) say it is very important that respondents are fluent in both official languages, while one in five (19 per cent) says it is somewhat important. Just seven per cent say bilingual capabilities carry little to no importance.

## **Quebec's Appeal to Anglophones**

The majority of respondents (58 per cent) indicate they have always lived in Quebec, although a sizeable minority (40 per cent) indicate they have lived elsewhere at some point in their life. Among those who have lived elsewhere, the average time lived in Quebec is 25.7 years.

Among those who have not always lived in Quebec, three-quarters (73 per cent) say they moved from other regions in Canada. Other common places of origin include the United States (12 per cent) and the United Kingdom (6 per cent).

Of those respondents who have not always lived in Quebec, a clear plurality (44 per cent) identify family or love as their primary motivation for moving. One-quarter (24 per cent), meanwhile, moved for employment reasons. When asked why they choose to remain in Quebec, half of respondents (51 per cent) identify family as their primary motivation for staying put. One-third (34 per cent) state simply that Quebec is their home. One in five identifies employment (23 per cent) or lifestyle (21 per cent), while one in seven (14 per cent) cites culture as their main reason.

Lastly, respondents were asked about their proficiency in French. Two-thirds (64 per cent) indicate they are completely bilingual, while 18 per cent say they can understand French, but do not have a solid grasp of the language. One in fourteen (7 per cent) speaks no French at all.

Similarly, one-third of Anglophones (31 per cent) indicate they always speak French on a daily basis, while a similar proportion (29 per cent) frequently speak it daily. One in five (21 per cent) says they sometimes speak French on a daily basis while one in ten speaks it rarely (9 per cent) or never (9 per cent).

## Conclusions

This survey presents a number of interesting findings, some encouraging and some more disconcerting. In general, Anglophone Quebecers are happy with the quality of life they enjoy in Quebec, although there is a sizeable minority who are dissatisfied with the perceived treatment of Anglophones in their province. Nevertheless, the majority of Anglophones feel confident that they can access health care and government services and that there are ample opportunities for them and their children. Not surprisingly, there is no appetite for Quebec sovereignty among these respondents.

In a less encouraging finding, however, Anglophones are heavily polarized (albeit leaning positive) when it comes to the perceived state of their relations with their Francophone neighbours. More concerning is that it is the next generation of leaders – youth – that express the most negative outlook. In any case, respondents of all ages feel that improving this relationship should be a top priority.

Quebec Anglophones are also leery of the Parti Québécois' agenda and fear that the party will attempt to limit the English language in Quebec. They also express concerns that Premier Pauline Marois' limited ability to speak French will hamper relations with other provinces. For this reason, it is perhaps not surprising that Anglophones are widely mistrustful of the party and they have instead turned to the Quebec Liberal Party, which would enjoy a solid majority if voting were limited to Anglophone Quebecers.

For these reasons, it is not surprising that Anglophones feel that language issues have the potential to become a major point of focus in future elections. At the provincial level, respondents feel that the Quebec Liberal Party is best aligned with the needs of Anglophones and that among Quebec Liberal Party leadership candidates, Philippe Couillard is best poised to represent them. At the federal level, Anglophones strongly feel that the province is better represented by the NDP than by the Bloc Québécois, although the Liberal Party is still seen as a political alternative. Among the Liberal Party leadership candidates, Justin Trudeau ranks first in terms of ability to represent Quebec Anglophones, though this is due, in part, to a lack of familiarity with the other candidates.

On a final note, it is worth looking into what leads Anglophones to move to Quebec and, more importantly, what causes them to stay. The plurality of respondents say they moved to Quebec for reasons relating to love and family, though a number of Anglophones – particularly university graduates – moved in pursuit of job opportunities. Anglophones overwhelmingly point to family and home as their key reasons for remaining in Quebec.





# 1. METHODOLOGY

The survey results are based on a telephone survey using a random sample of 1,001 Anglophone Quebecers, 18 years and older. Surveying took place between January 15<sup>th</sup> and 23<sup>rd</sup>, 2013. The margin of error associated with the total sample is +/- 3.1 percentage points, 19 times out of 20. Please note that the margin of error increases when the results are sub-divided (i.e., error margins for sub-groups such as gender, age, education). All the data have been statistically weighted to ensure the samples composition reflects that of the actual population of Anglophone Quebec, according to Census data.

## 2. IMPORTANCE OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE IN QUEBEC

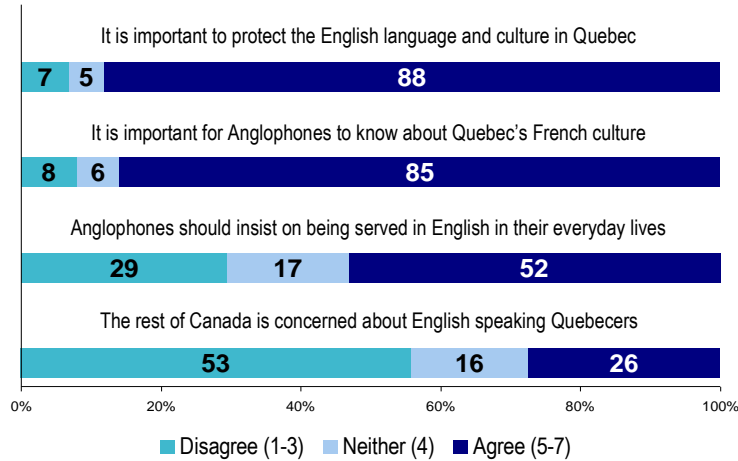
### 2.1 IMPORTANCE OF ENGLISH LANGUAGE & CULTURE IN QUEBEC

Results reveal that the vast majority of Anglophones place a great deal of importance on protecting the English language in Quebec (88 per cent agree that it is important), but they place an equal level of importance of promoting French culture (85 per cent agree that Anglophones should learn about French culture). Half of respondents (52 per cent), meanwhile, say Anglophones should insist on being served in English in their everyday lives. Results also reveal that Anglophones believe they are largely on their own, with just one-quarter (26 per cent) agreeing that the rest of Canada is concerned about English-speaking Quebecers (compared to 53 per cent who disagree).

- The perceived importance of protecting the English language and culture increases progressively with age (92 per cent among those ages 65 and over, compared to 80 per cent of those under the age of 35).
- High school graduates, college graduates, and lifetime residents of Quebec are more likely to say Anglophones should insist on being served in English (66 per cent, 64 per cent, and 61 per cent, respectively, compared to 52 per cent on average).
- Those of lower socioeconomic status – high school graduates and those with an annual household income of less than \$40,000 – are the most likely to feel that the rest of Canada is concerned about Quebec Anglophones (46 per cent and 39 per cent, respectively, compared to 26 per cent on average).

## Importance of English Language & Culture in Quebec

“Do you agree or disagree with the following statements?”



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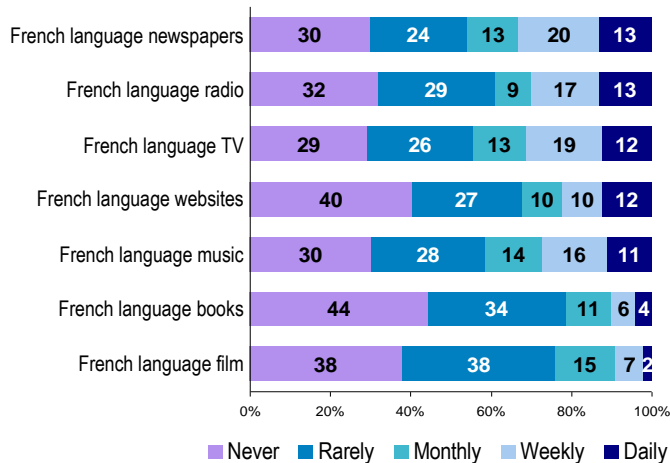
## 2.2 CONSUMPTION OF FRENCH MEDIA AND CULTURE

Despite the perceived importance of learning about French culture, results suggest that Quebec Anglophones are not particularly avid consumers of French media and culture. Just one in ten consumes French newspapers (13 per cent), French radio (13 per cent), French television (12 per cent), French websites (12 per cent), or French music (11 per cent) on a daily basis. Just four per cent read French language books on a daily basis and two per cent watch French language films each day.

- Women are consistently more likely to say they never consume French media. For example, 35 per cent of women say they never watch French language television, compared to 23 per cent on average.
- Media consumption increases with education. For example, 44 per cent of high school graduates say they never read French language newspapers (compared to 22 per cent of those with graduate degrees).

### Consumption of French Media and Culture

“How would you describe the frequency with which you consume the following?”



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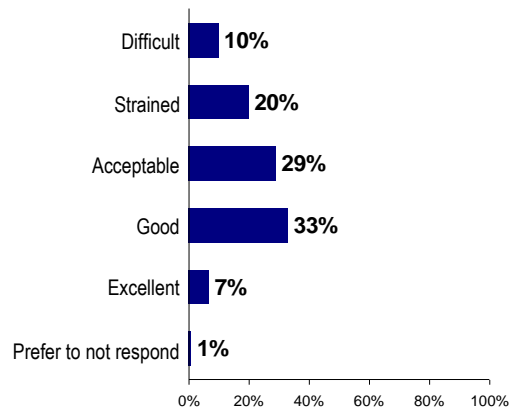
## 2.3 PERCEIVED STATE OF RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN ANGLOPHONES AND FRANCOPHONES

Results reveal a significant level of polarization on the issue of relations between Anglophones and Francophones. When asked to describe the relationship between Anglophones and Francophones in Quebec, four in ten rate it as good (33 per cent) or excellent (7 per cent). Three in ten, meanwhile, would classify the relationship as strained (20 per cent) or even difficult (10 per cent). One-quarter (29 per cent), meanwhile, say the relationship is simply acceptable.

- Perceptions of the relationship between Anglophones and Francophones improve with age. Roughly half of those ages 65 and up (53 per cent) see the relationship as either excellent or good, compared to just 29 per cent among those under the age of 35.
- Those who reside in urban areas are more likely to see the relationship as difficult or strained (31 per cent, compared to 22 per cent of those who live in rural areas).

### Perceived State of Relationship Between Anglophones and Francophones

“How would you describe the relationship between Anglophones and Francophones in Quebec? Is it ...?”



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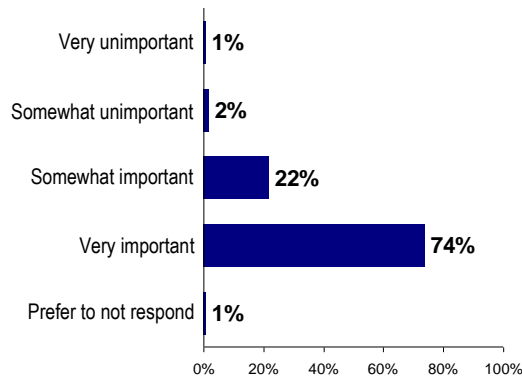
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## 2.4 IMPORTANCE OF IMPROVING RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN ANGLOPHONES AND FRANCOPHONES

Given the concerns over Francophone-Anglophone relations expressed earlier, it is perhaps not surprising that Quebec Anglophones see improving this relationship as a top priority. Fully 74 per cent of respondents say that improving relations is very important, and 22 per cent believe it to be somewhat important. Just three per cent believe improving this relationship is either somewhat or very unimportant.

### Importance of Improving Relationship Between Anglophones and Francophones

“How important is it to improve the relationship between Anglophones and Francophones in Quebec?”



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## 3. QUALITY OF LIFE AMONG QUEBEC ANGLOPHONES

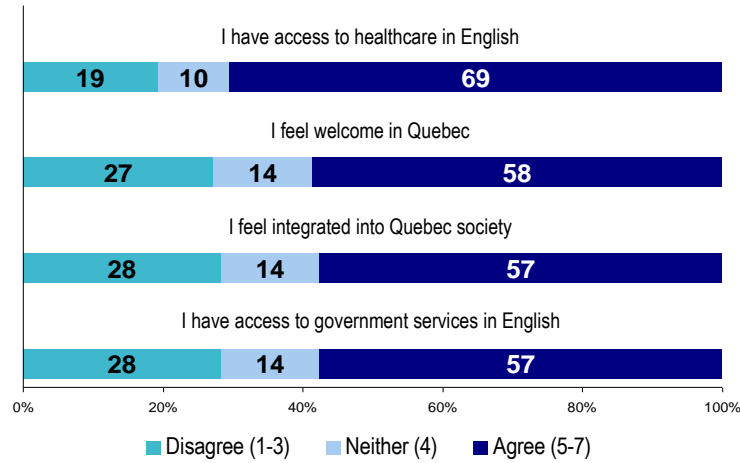
### 3.1 PERCEIVED TREATMENT OF ANGLOPHONES IN QUEBEC

In general, Quebec Anglophones feel they are treated well, though a sizeable minority are unhappy. Two-thirds of respondents (69 per cent) agree that they have access to healthcare in English (compared to just 19 per cent who disagree). Six in ten, meanwhile, agree that they feel welcome in Quebec (58 per cent, though one-quarter – 27 per cent – disagree), that they feel integrated into Quebec society (57 per cent versus 28 per cent), and that they have access to government services in English (57 per cent versus 28 per cent).

- Encouragingly, those most likely to access the health care system – seniors (i.e., those ages 65 and over) – are the most likely to say they are able to access the system in English (79 per cent, compared to 69 per cent on average). Similarly, seniors are also more likely to say they are able to access government services in English (71 per cent, compared to 57 per cent on average).
- Men and those without children are more likely to agree that health services are accessible in English (72 per cent in each case, compared to 66 per cent of women and 63 per cent of those with children). Those without children are also more likely to say they can access government services in English (60 per cent, compared to 51 per cent of those with children).
- Interestingly, new-comers to Quebec are more likely to feel welcomed in Quebec than lifetime residents (64 per cent versus 54 per cent).

## Perceived Treatment of Anglophones in Quebec

“Do you agree or disagree with the following statements?”



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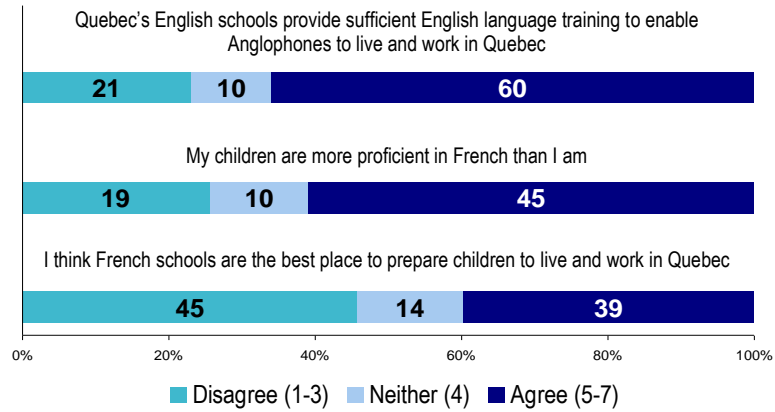
## 3.2 PERCEIVED STATE OF EDUCATION AVAILABLE TO ANGLOPHONES

Anglophones are generally satisfied with the quality of education their children receive, although results suggest some room for improvement. Six in ten (60 per cent) agree that Quebec's English schools provide sufficient French language training. Nearly half of respondents (45 per cent) believe that their children are more proficient in French than they are. Respondents are divided on whether their children would be better off at a French school, with four in ten (39 per cent) say that French schools are the best place to have their children educated (compared to 45 per cent who disagree).

- Encouragingly, those ages 45-54 (i.e., the age group most likely to have children attending school), lifetime residents of Quebec, and those with children under the age of 18 have the most favourable views of Quebec's English schools (70 per cent, 66 per cent, and 65 per cent, respectively, agree that French language training is sufficient, compared to 60 per cent on average).
- Those who reside in rural areas have a somewhat more negative view of the school system (28 per cent *disagree* that Quebec's English school provide sufficient French language training, compared to 20 per cent of urbanites).
- Those with a high school or college education are more likely to feel that their children are more proficient in French (53 per cent and 50 per cent, respectively, compared to 45 per cent on average).
- \*\*\*\*\*Please note: there is an error in the next graph: the wording of the first question should say: Quebec's English schools provide sufficient FRENCH language training to enable Anglophones to live and work in Quebec

## Perceived State of Education Available to Anglophones

“Do you agree or disagree with the following statements?”



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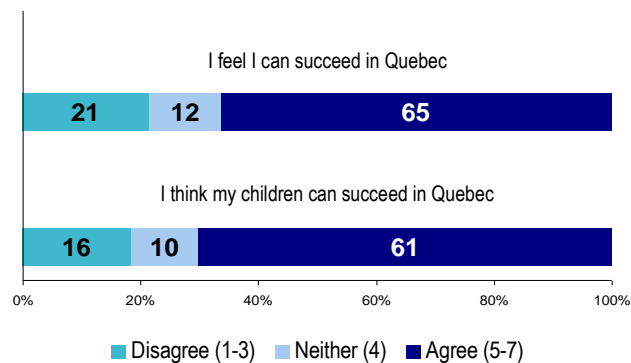
### 3.3 OPPORTUNITIES AVAILABLE TO QUEBEC ANGLOPHONES

Quebec Anglophones are also content with the opportunities for success available to them. Two-thirds (65 per cent) agree that they feel they can succeed in Quebec, while a similar proportion (61 per cent) believe their children can succeed in the province.

- Not surprisingly, those of higher socioeconomic status – those with an annual household income of at least \$100,000 and those who hold graduate degrees – are more confident they can succeed in Quebec (72 per cent and 71 per cent, respectively, compared to 65 per cent on average).
- Those with children are more likely to say their children can succeed in Quebec (69 per cent, compared to 57 per cent of those without children).

#### Opportunities Available to Quebec Anglophones

“Do you agree or disagree with the following statements?”



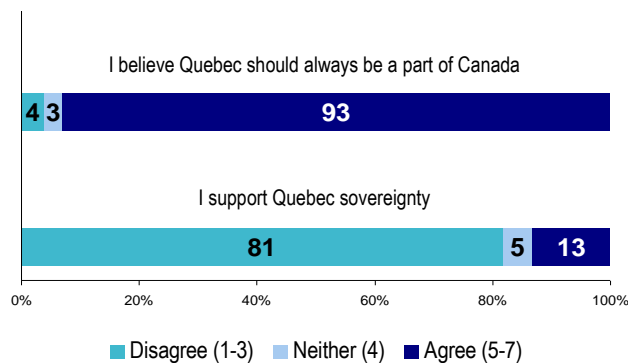
### 3.4 ATTITUDES TOWARDS QUEBEC SOVEREIGNTY

Perhaps not surprisingly, there is almost no support for the sovereignty movement within the Anglophone community. Fully 93 per cent of respondents say Quebec should always be part of Canada. Concordantly, just one in ten (13 per cent) says they support Quebec sovereignty.

- Support for sovereignty is highest among high school graduates (22 per cent, compared to 13 per cent on average), those under the age of 35 (21 per cent), and those with an annual household income of less than \$40,000 (18 per cent).
- Those who reside in urban areas are more strongly opposed to Quebec sovereignty than their rural counterparts (82 per cent stand in opposition, compared to 74 per cent of those in rural areas).

#### Attitudes Towards Quebec Sovereignty

“Do you agree or disagree with the following statements?”



## 4. THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE AS AN ELECTION ISSUES

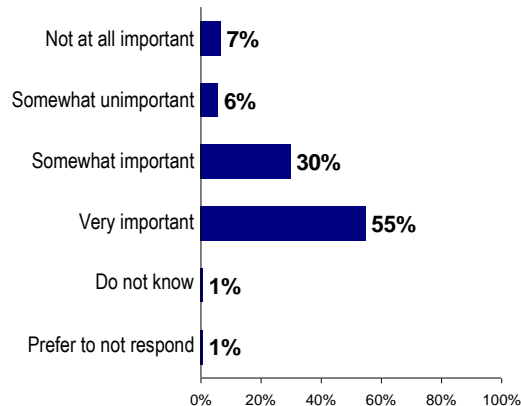
### 4.1 IMPORTANCE OF LANGUAGE ISSUES

Results reveal that matters concerning language have the potential to become a major election issue, with the majority of respondents (55 per cent) rating it as very important. One-third (30 per cent), meanwhile, say it is somewhat important, while thirteen per cent rank it as either somewhat or very unimportant.

- College graduates, high school graduates, and women are more likely to rate language issues as very important (66 per cent, 63 per cent, and 58 per cent, respectively, compared to 55 per cent on average).

#### Importance of Language Issues

“How important are language issues when you select the party or candidate you will vote for?”



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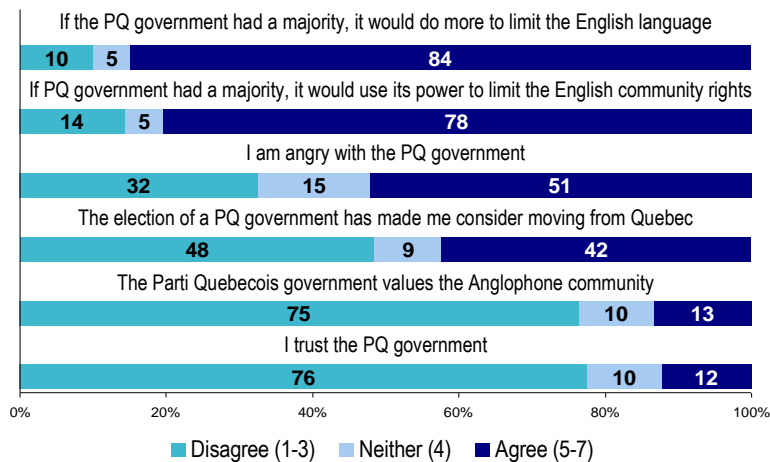
## 4.2 IMPLICATIONS OF PQ ELECTION VICTORY

Quebec Anglophones are highly concerned over the implications of the recent minority mandate won by the Parti Québécois (PQ). Eight in ten respondents believe that if the PQ were to win a majority, the party would do more to limit the English language (84 per cent) and would use its power to limit English community rights (78 per cent). Half (52 per cent) say they are actually angry with the PQ government and two-fifths (42 per cent) go so far as to say they have considered moving from Quebec as a result of the last election. Just 13 per cent believe that the PQ government values the Anglophones community and only 12 per cent express trust in the PQ government.

- Lifetime residents of Quebec are more likely to express anger with the current PQ government (54 per cent, compared to 46 per cent of those who have lived elsewhere).
- Perhaps not surprisingly, the least mobile demographic – those ages 55 and over – is the least apt to consider moving.
- Interestingly, those with children and those who have resided in Quebec all their lives are the most likely to consider moving from Quebec (52 per cent and 47 per cent, respectively, compared to 37 per cent of those without children and 34 per cent of those who have lived elsewhere).
- Those of lower socioeconomic status are more likely to express trust in the PQ. One-fifth of those with an annual household income of less than \$40,000 (20 per cent) and one-sixth of high school graduates (17 per cent) say they trust the PQ, compared to 12 per cent on average.

### Implications of PQ Election Victory

“Do you agree or disagree with the following statements?”





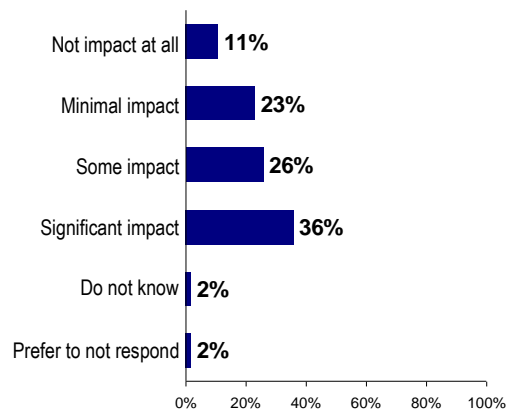
## 4.3 IMPLICATIONS OF A MONOLINGUAL PREMIER

Survey results reveal a considerable level concern over Premier Pauline Marois' limited ability to speak English. Roughly one-third of respondents (36 per cent) believe that the Premier's lack of fluency with the English language will have a significant impact on relations with the federal government and other provinces. One-quarter, meanwhile, say it will have some impact (26 per cent) or a minimal impact (23 per cent). One in ten (11 per cent) does not foresee any impact at all.

- Women (45 per cent, compared to 25 per cent of men) and those with children (43 per cent, compared to 32 per cent of those without children) are more likely to say the Premier's limited familiarity with English will significantly impact Quebec's relations.

### Implications of a Monolingual Premier

**“What impact do you think Premier Pauline Marois' limited ability to speak English will have on relations with the federal government and other provinces? Would you say...?”**



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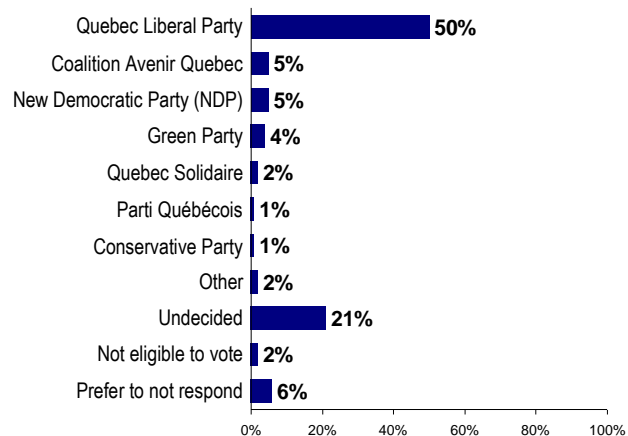
## 4.4 PROVINCIAL VOTE INTENTION

Respondents were asked to identify the party for which they intend to vote in the next federal election. Results reveal overwhelming support for the Quebec Liberal Party, which elicits half of the Anglophone vote (50 per cent). Coalition Avenir Québec ranks a distant second at five per cent, while the Green Party earned the support of four per cent of respondents. The NDP also garnered five per cent of the provincial vote, despite the handicap of not being a registered party at the provincial level. One in five Anglophones (21 per cent) is undecided.

- Men and lifetime residents of Quebec are more likely to declare support for the Quebec Liberal Party (54 per cent and 53 per cent, respectively, compared to 46 per cent of women and 45 per cent of those who have lived outside Quebec).

### Provincial Vote Intention

“Which party would you vote for in the next provincial election?”



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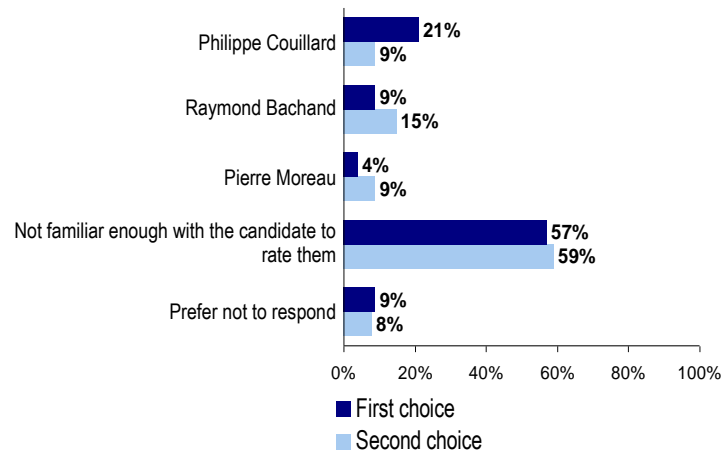
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## 4.5 QUEBEC LIBERAL PARTY LEADERSHIP RANKINGS

Respondents were asked to rank the three candidates for the Quebec Liberal Party leadership in terms of their ability to represent Anglophones. Respondents were generally unfamiliar with the candidates, although 21 per cent identify Philippe Couillard as their first choice, compared to 9 per cent who selected Raymond Bachand and 4 per cent who opted for Pierre Moreau.

### Quebec Liberal Party Leadership Rankings

“Please rank the following Quebec Liberal Party leadership candidates in terms of ability to represent Anglophones.”



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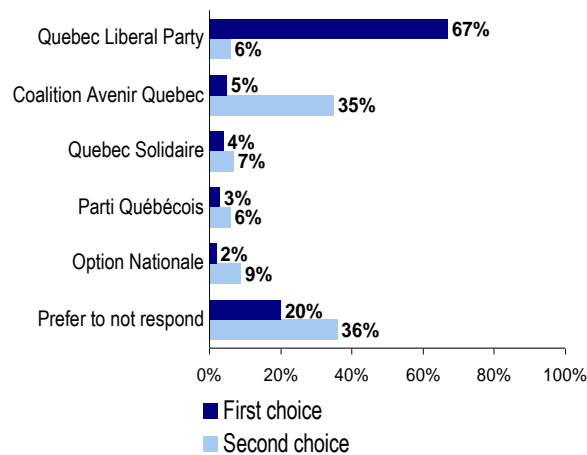
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## 4.6 QUEBEC POLITICAL PARTY RANKINGS

Respondents were next asked to rank the province's five major political parties in terms of their understanding of the needs of Anglophone Quebecers. Not surprisingly, two-thirds of respondents (67 per cent) selected the Quebec Liberal Party as their *first choice*, while no other party was selected by more than five per cent of respondents. One-third of respondents (35 per cent) selected Coalition Avenir Quebec as their *second choice*.

### Quebec Political Party Rankings

"Please rank the parties in terms of which best understands the needs of Anglophone Quebecers?"



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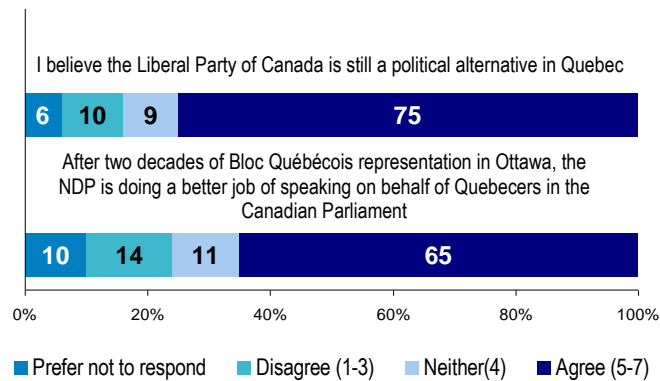
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## 4.7 ALTERNATIVES TO BLOC QUÉBÉCOIS REPRESENTATION

Results reveal that Quebec Anglophones see both the Liberal Party of Canada and the NDP as strong alternatives to the Bloc Québécois (BQ). Three-quarters of respondents (75 per cent) agree that the Liberal Party is still a viable alternative in Quebec, while two-thirds (65 per cent) say that the NDP is doing a better job of speaking on behalf of Quebecers in the Canadian Parliament after two decades of BQ representation.

### Alternatives to Bloc Québécois Representation

“To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following?”

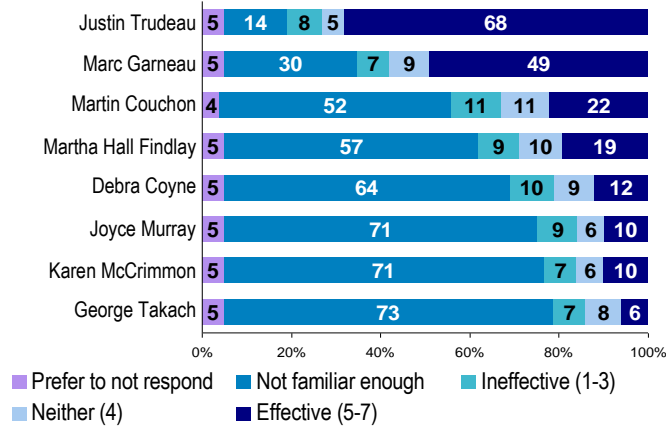


## 4.8 PERCEIVED EFFECTIVENESS OF LIBERAL PARTY LEADERSHIP CANDIDATES

Respondents were next asked to rate the effectiveness of each of the nine Liberal Party leadership candidates in terms of their effectiveness in representing the interests of Quebec Anglophones. The two sitting Quebec MPs ranked quite positively, with 68 per cent of Quebec Anglophones rating Justin Trudeau as effective, while half (49 per cent) rate Marc Garneau as effective. Respondents appear widely unfamiliar with the remaining candidates.

### Perceived Effectiveness of Liberal Party Leadership Candidates

“Please rate the following Candidates for the leadership of The Liberal Party of Canada on their effectiveness in presenting the interests of Quebec Anglophones?”



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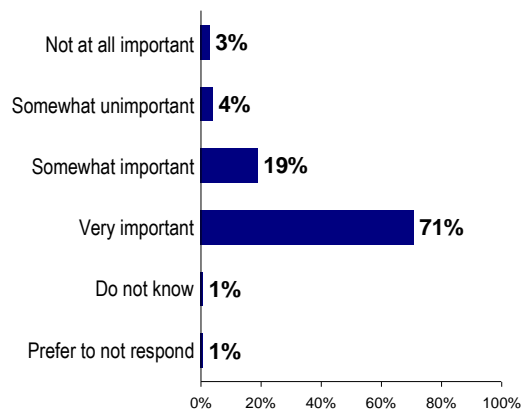
## 4.9 IMPORTANCE OF BILINGUALISM AMONG SUPREME COURT JUDGES

Results further suggest that respondents see bilingualism as an essential qualification for any judge appointed to the Supreme Court. The vast majority of respondents (71 per cent) say it is very important that respondents are fluent in both official languages, while one in five (19 per cent) says it is somewhat important. Just seven per cent say bilingual capabilities carry little to no importance.

- Those more likely to say that bilingualism among Supreme Court judges is essential include women (76 per cent, compared to 66 per cent of men) and lifetime residents of Quebec (76 per cent, compared to 66 per cent of those who have ventured outside Quebec).

### Importance of Bilingualism Among Supreme Court Judges

“How important is bilingual capabilities for judges appointed to the Supreme Court of Canada? Would you say...?”



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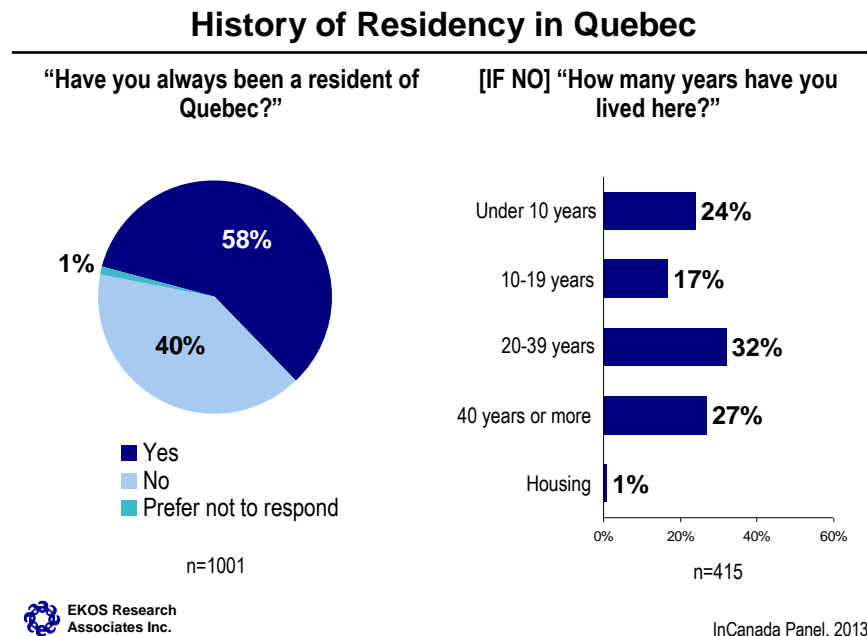
# 5. QUEBEC’S APPEAL TO ANGLOPHONES

## 5.1 HISTORY OF RESIDENCY IN QUEBEC

Respondents were next asked a series of questions regarding their history of residency in Quebec. The majority of respondents (58 per cent) say they have always lived in Quebec, although a sizeable minority (40 per cent) indicate they have lived elsewhere at some point in their life. Among those who have lived elsewhere, the average time lived in Quebec is 25.7 years.

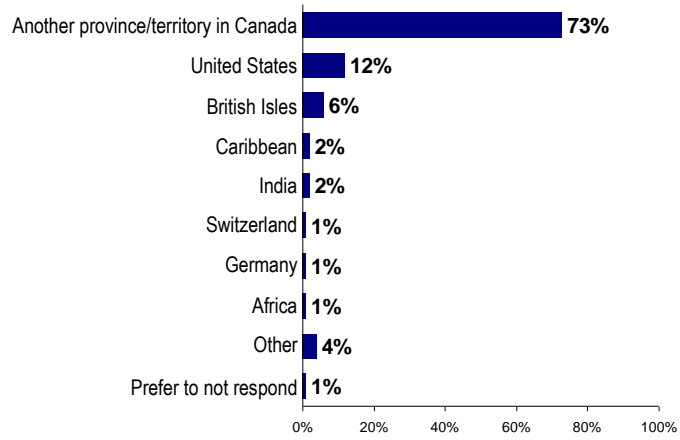
Among those who have not always lived in Quebec, three-quarters (73 per cent) say they moved from other regions in Canada. Other common places of origin include the United States (12 per cent) and the United Kingdom (6 per cent).


- Those with a household income of at least \$100,000, university graduates, and seniors (i.e., those ages 65 and over) are more likely to have resided outside the province (52 per cent, 50 per cent, and 49 per cent, respectively, compared to 40 per cent on average).



## Region of Origin

[IF BORN OUTSIDE QUEBEC] "Where did you move from?"



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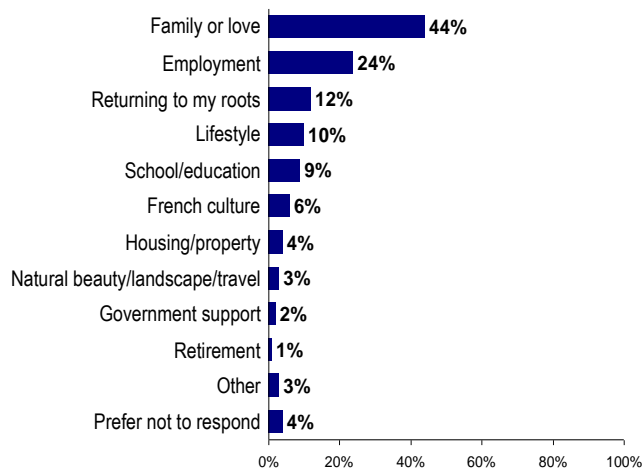
## 5.2 REASONS FOR MOVING TO QUEBEC

Respondents who have not always lived in Quebec were asked, unprompted, to elaborate on their reasons for moving to the province. A clear plurality of these respondents (44 per cent) identify family or love as their primary motivation for moving. One-quarter (24 per cent), meanwhile, moved for employment reasons. One in ten lists reasons such as returning to their roots (12 per cent), lifestyle choices (10 per cent), education (9 per cent), and their appreciation for French culture (6 per cent).

- Women are significantly more likely to cite family or love as their primary reason for moving to Quebec (53 per cent, compared to 35 per cent of men). Men, in contrast, are more likely to have moved for employment reasons (32 per cent, compared to 18 per cent of women).
- University graduates are more likely to have moved to Quebec to further their careers (36 per cent, compared to 24 per cent on average). High school and college graduates, meanwhile, are more likely to identify family or love as their primary motivation (62 per cent and 58 per cent, respectively, compared to 44 per cent on average).
- Parents of children under the age of 18 are more likely to have relocated on the basis of family or love (52 per cent, compared to 40 per cent of childless respondents). Those without children, meanwhile, are more likely to have moved in search of employment (29 per cent, compared to 16 per cent of those with children).

### Reasons for Moving to Quebec

“What brought you to Quebec?”



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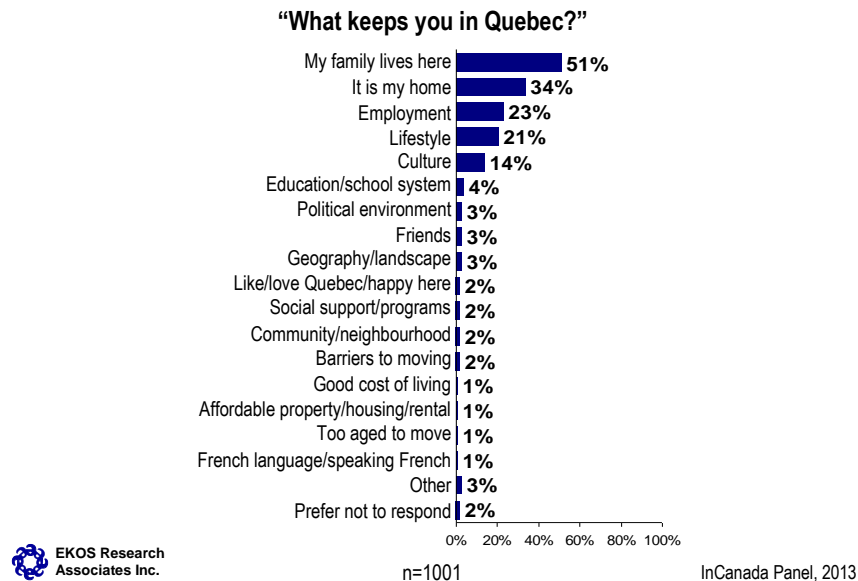
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## 5.3 REASONS FOR STAYING IN QUEBEC

In a similar line of questioning, respondents were asked, unprompted, to list their reasons for remaining in Quebec. Half of respondents (51 per cent) identify family as their primary motivation for staying put. One-third (34 per cent) state simply that Quebec is their home. One in five identifies employment (23 per cent) or lifestyle (21 per cent), while one in seven (14 per cent) cites culture as their main reason.

- Those ages 65 and over, as well as those ages 55-64 are more likely to say that Quebec is their home (44 per cent and 43 per cent, respectively, compared to 34 per cent on average).
- Those who reside in rural areas are also more likely to say that Quebec is their home (44 per cent, compared to 32 per cent on average).

### Reasons for Staying in Quebec



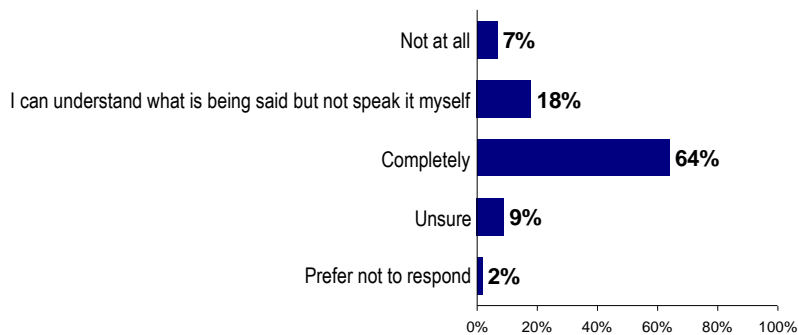
## 5.4 SELF-RATED PROFICIENCY IN FRENCH

Lastly, respondents were asked about their proficiency in French. Two-thirds (64 per cent) indicate they are completely bilingual, while 18 per cent say they can understand French, but do not have a solid grasp of the language. One in fourteen (7 per cent) speaks no French at all.

Similarly, one-third of Anglophones (31 per cent) indicate they always speak French on a daily basis, while a similar proportion (29 per cent) frequently speak it daily. One in five (21 per cent) says they sometimes speak French on a daily basis while one in ten speaks it rarely (9 per cent) or never (9 per cent).

### Self-Rated Proficiency in French

“Are you able to hold a conversation in French? Would you say...?”



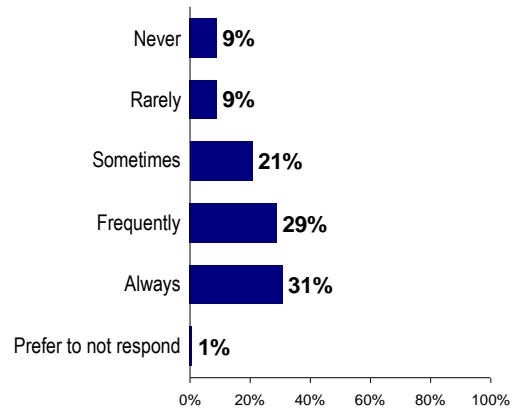
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## Propensity to Speak French Daily

“Do you speak French daily in Quebec? Would you say...?”



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